CHAPTER X.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(i) Education.

1408. The Year 1957-58 registered further strides in the field of Education and there was an all round progress in all stages of Education.

1409. *Primary Education* :—The scheme of expansion of Primary Education facilities by providing new schools and strengthening the existing schools was accelerated during the year. The expansion programme under the Second Five-Year Plan was implemented during the year resulting in the opening of 368 Single Teacher Junior Primary Schools and strengthening of existing schools by the appointment of 1,065 S. S. L. C. teachers. With the sanction of new schools, the total number of Primary Schools, including Senior Primary Schools by the end of the year was 20,875. In order to provide Middle School Education in the existing primary schools, 256 teachers were utilised for upgrading the schools by adding the next higher classes. The total number of pupils in classes I-VIII during the year was estimated at 20·77 lakhs of whom a third were girls.

Provision of Amenities — Midday Meals

1410. The percentage of enrolment of children of school going age to the total population of that age group during the year was 62 per cent between the age group 6-11. In order to raise this percentage, it was found necessary to offer some inducement and provide amenities. Therefore, the scheme of midday meals was introduced on a subsidised basis by which a grant at the rate of 5 nP. per day per pupil for 200 days in the year was paid to schools undertaking the scheme of midday meals to primary class children. A sum of Rs. 2·00 lakhs was provided for this purpose during the year. About 17,000 children were benefited from this scheme.

Attendance Scholarships

1411. Out of the total enrolment, the ratio of girls to boys was very low and in order to improve the enrolment of girls and their continued stay till the completion of the

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primary course, a new scheme of "Attendance Scholarships for Girls" was taken up for the first time. The scheme envisaged the supply of class books, slates, clothing for poor girl students on condition that they would complete the primary education course. The award of scholarships depended on satisfactory attendance in the schools. The rates of scholarships were Rs. 5 for classes I and II, Rs. 10 for classes III and IV, Rs. 15 for classes V and VI and Rs. 20 for classes VII and VIII per annum. A sum of Rs. 2,16,600 was provided for the award of 22,230 attendance scholarships during the year. This has gone a considerable way in improving the education among the girls.

Basic Education

1412. Concerted efforts were made to accelerate the pace of Basic Education. Under this scheme, 563 lower primary schools were converted to the Basic type. The construction of 14 craft sheds to basic schools for demonstration and practical work was also undertaken. A sum of Rs. 13, 000 was sanctioned to the District School Boards of Dharwar Division for purchase of yarn for Basic schools. Home Science courses under 'Crafts' were introduced in eight Senior Girls' Primary Schools. With the conversion of the above primary schools the number of Junior and Senior Basic Schools in the State during the year was 2, 300 with a total estimated enrolment of 3,50,306 pupils.

Improvement of Salary Scales of Teachers

1413. An expenditure of Rs. 75·39 lakhs was incurred for the revision of scales of pay of teachers in all Government schools and over 38,000 teachers were benefited. Revision of pay scales of teachers in Secondary Schools was carried out at a cost of Rs. 15·61 lakhs and 3,800 teachers in Government schools were benefited. The revised pay scales of teachers in primary and secondary schools given effect to in Government schools from 1st January 1957 were also extended to teachers in schools under private and local board managements with effect from 1st April 1957.

Training of Teachers

1414. The number of Basic Training Institutes remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 23, and the number of Non-Basic type Institutes was 25 (23). Of these, nine were for women. The strength of all the

Training Institutes was 2,850. The training capacity of Post-Graduate Basic Training College at Doddaballapur was increased from 30 to 50 during the year. Thirty-four candidates were trained during the year. Two additional sections of 40 each for the training of teachers of minority languages, *viz.*, Marathi and Urdu were opened in the Government Teacher Training Institutes at Jamkhandi and Karwar respectively in Dharwar Division during the year.

Refresher Course

1415. As a measure of improving the educational attainments of teachers of craft primary schools, a short term course in Basic Education was conducted during the year and 200 craft teachers underwent training.

1416. *Secondary Education* :—As a consequence of the expansion of Primary Education in the State, there was a great demand for the provision of educational facilities at the Secondary level. To meet this demand to some extent, eight High Schools were opened at different places in the State during the year under the Second Five-Year Plan, thus bringing the total number of High Schools to 546 during the year. Side by side with the opening of new High Schools, the existing High Schools were also strengthened.

1417. Under the scheme of conversion of the traditional type of High Schools to the Multipurpose type by provision of diversified courses of studies aimed at improving the usefulness of the present day education imparted to students of High Schools, 17 High Schools (13 for Boys and 4 for Girls) were converted to Multipurpose High Schools. The 13 schools for Boys were provided with Agriculture course while the Girls' Schools were provided with Home Science course. This brings the total number of Multipurpose High Schools in the State to 47 during the year.

1418. Another important development in the field of Secondary Education is the upgrading of the 3-year High Schools to the 4-year New Higher Secondary type in accordance with the revised structural pattern of education. The Higher Secondary Schools providing 4-year course of schooling with craft as a compulsory subject of study will enable the students to enter the 3-year Degree Course. The standard of teaching Science, Humanities and other subjects will be higher and equal to the present pre-University standard. All the present 3-year High Schools are to

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be upgraded, each school being provided with Rs. 40,000 at Rs. 10,000 each year for 4 years for equipment, Rs. 20,000 for extension of buildings, Rs. 16,000 at Rs. 4,000 per year for craft for 4 years and Rs. 1,000 for library at Rs. 500 per year for the two years.

1419. As a first step towards the implementation of this scheme, 36 High Schools were converted to the Higher Secondary type.

1420. Ten teachers underwent training in Agriculture in the training centre conducted by the All-India Council for Secondary Education of Government of India one in each State for the training of teachers to handle the classes in technical and vocational courses in Multipurpose and Higher Secondary Schools.

1421. Seminars at district levels were conducted during the year to give opportunities to teachers to study latest improvements and trends in the curriculum and teachers' attainments in their professional fields, etc. The State Seminar of Head Masters and Educational Officers under the auspices of All-India Council for Secondary Education was organised in the State during the year.

1422. *Women's Education* :—For the first time, the training of teachers in Home Science was taken up and one section to train 30 women teachers of Senior Primary Schools in Home Science was sanctioned to be attached to the Maharani's Training College for women, Mysore.

1423. Home Science courses were introduced in eight Senior Primary Schools for girls as part of vocational training to girls.

1424. The training section for nursery school teachers, abolished in the year 1953-54 was revived and attached to the Maharani's Training College for women, Mysore to train annually 25 teachers. The Training Section for Nursery School teachers was continued in the Government Training College for women, Dharwar.

1425. Further, to give the teacher-pupils under training some idea of teaching-practice in nursery classes, 10 nursery sections were sanctioned to be opened in or near Teachers' Training Institutes on a grant-in-aid basis.

1426. *Audio Visual Education* :—Six new centres were opened in the State and these centres were provided

with film projectors, accessories and films. Besides, with a view to popularising the school broadcasts, 50 Radio Sets were supplied to High Schools.

Library Service

1427. As a measure of equipping the schools with good libraries and cultivating the reading habit among the pupils of High Schools and Senior Primary Schools, a sum of Rs. 1,000 to each High School and Rs. 500 to each Senior Primary School was sanctioned. Thirty-eight High Schools and 200 Senior Primary Schools were benefited under the scheme during the year. A short-term course of Library training for 30 teachers of High Schools and Senior Primary Schools was conducted during the year.

Youth Welfare

1428. Improvement of physical well being and promotion of physical education among the school students received encouragement with the sanction of 16 gymnasia in High Schools. Under the scheme of making schools as centres of cultural activities, 20 open air theatres were sanctioned to be constructed.

1429. To give facilities to the students for cultivation of lands under Bhoodan Movement, grants for purchase of agricultural implements were sanctioned to 280 schools in the State.

1430. To encourage students to undertake tours in different parts of India, grants for 25 schools were given under the programme of students 'Tours and Hikes'. Besides, under the Central Government Scheme, 13 schools were sanctioned grants to undertake tours and hikes.

1431. Encouragement to sports was given by holding in all districts youth festivals, sports meets and competitions.

1432. Physical Education also received due attention. Grant of Rs. 5,000 was given to Mallasajanna Vyayamasala, Dharwar, for conducting a certificate course in Physical Education for not less than 20 trainees a year.

1433. An International Student Camp was conducted by the Y. M. C. A., Bangalore, with the aid from Central Government.

1434. For the education of the physically handicapped, the institutes at Mysore and Hubli were paid amounts of Rs. 9,970 and Rs. 8,685, respectively, and a sum of Rs. 5,080 was paid to the Vocational Institute, Mysore for improving the Blind Section for Girls.

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Development of Hindi.

1435. As a first step towards popularisation of Hindi, 35 Hindi Teachers were appointed in Training Institutes. Sixty full time teachers to High Schools and 140 part-time teachers to Senior Primary Schools were also sanctioned to teach Hindi in the schools. The propagation of Hindi among the adults was encouraged by conducting 160 free Hindi classes at eight per district by Hindi Organisations. Grants were also paid to Hindi Organisations in the State for developing and equipping their libraries with Hindi books. The Hindi Sikshak Training Centre for training 30 Hindi pandits was started at the Government Training College for Men, Mysore. The Hindi Training Section at the S.T. College, Belgaum, was continued and 50 trainees underwent training.

Commercial Education.

1436. During the year, seven institutes in the erstwhile Mysore were recognised thus bringing the total number of recognised institutes to 83.

1437. During the year, grants were paid to 32 grant-in-aid Commercial institutions to the extent of Rs. 18,415.

Examination System

1438. A separate office of the Deputy Commissioner for Examination was sanctioned. The newly set up office was entrusted with the conduct of all examinations in the different areas according to the rules and syllabi in force. These examinations were conducted in March-April 1958 and for the first time a common agency *viz.*, the Secondary Education Board, Mysore conducted the examinations. The results of S. S. L. C. Examination for March-April 1958 were as follows :—

		No. appeared	*No. passed*
Ex-Mysore	S. S. L.C. ...	26,559	14,445
Bombay-Karnatak	S. S. C. ...	10,067	5,541
Hyderabad-Karnatak	H. S. C. ...	2,655	681
Madras and Coorg	S. S. L. C. ...	4,225	3,181
	Total ...	43,506	23,848

1439. The two main problems before the Education Department after the Reorganisation were (1) the extension of educational facilities on a relatively larger scale in the more backward areas and (2) the evolution of a broadly uniform educational pattern throughout the State. The levels of educational progress in the areas of the new State were unequal and the educational structures also presented varying patterns. Therefore, the schemes under Second Plan are so worked out and implemented to achieve the objects outlined above and also to fulfil the requirements and aspirations of the people.

(ii) University of Mysore.

1440. The University of Mysore attained autonomy, consequent on the enforcement of Mysore University Act, 1956 from 1st January 1957.

1441. For the first time, Kannada, the regional language has been introduced as a medium of instruction in the Pre-University Classes in the University besides English medium. For this purpose the University has undertaken publication of text-books written in Kannada.

1442. Consequent on the passing of the Mysore University (Amendment) Act, 1957, the Colleges situated in the Districts of Coorg and South Kanara have come under the jurisdiction of the Mysore University except the Medical, Law and Engineering Colleges.

1443. The Chairman and the Secretary of the University Grants Commission visited the University in the months of June and November 1957, respectively, and held discussions with the Government and the University regarding matters connected with the University.

1444. A special Convocation was held on Sunday the 30th June 1957, to confer the Degree of Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) on Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman, University Grants Commission.

1445. The Pre-University course was introduced from the academic year 1957-58 abolishing the Junior Intermediate course.

1446. Regulation and syllabuses for the Three-Year Degree courses and Pre-Professional courses were approved by the Academic Council at the meeting held on 2nd